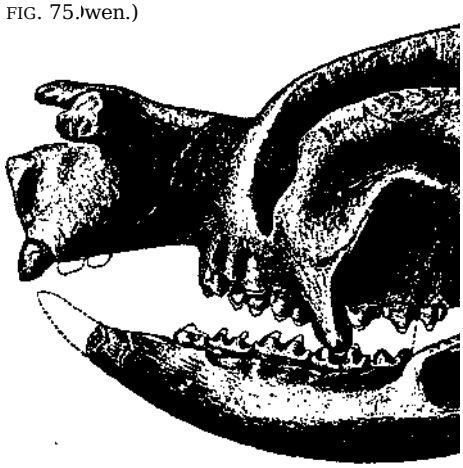
Cuscuses.[1] The dental formula is I -f- C -J- Pm f- M -|; the last premolar is a great blade-shaped tooth like that of *Potorous.*

jtfbtotherium was a creature smaller than *Diprotodon,* but still of large size; it is helieved to have been a burrowing creature, and to connect the Wombats with *Diprotodon.* More certainly allied to the existing Wombat was *Pfoascolonus,* a Wombat as big as a Tapir.

Of extinct American Diprotodonts the Epanorthidae, already referred to in connexion with the living *Caemolestes,* were the most

FIG. 75.—(wen.)



—*Nototherium mitchelli.* Side view of skul

prominent forms. The genus *EpanortTius* occurs in the Santa Cruz formation of Patagonia, which is believed to be Miocene. The incisors are three in the upper jaw ; and the single incisor of each ramus of the lower jaw is a great chisel-shaped, cutting instrument. *Alderites* is also typically Biprotodont by reason of the large projecting incisors of the lower jaw. It has a large cutting tooth in the lower jaw, which appears to be the last premolar, and is thus comparable to the

[v]great cutting tooth of the lower jaw aud of the upper jaw of the extinct Fhalanger, *Thylacoleo.*

* Quite recently *(Proc. Linn, Soc. N*$_m$*S. W.* 1898, p. 1) the carnivorous character of *Tkylaeoileo* lias been reasserted "by Mr. Broom.